

R STEVENS

Rules for Learning
Music.

R.J 773.

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Dr J. C. K. H. v. d. W.

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Rules for Learning Music.

1773

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The French Solfaing
* In Singing we make use of the following Names in order that
the Performer May Pronounce all his ^{Words} Properly Viz
C D E ^{in Rising} F G A B || C B A G ^{in falling} F E D C
ut re mi fa sol la si || ut si La sol fa mi re ut ||

the Ancients used to solfa the 7 Letters (G sol. A la. B. mi C fa
D sol. E la. F. fa G sol &c. &c.)

the Italians solfa their Gamut C Do. D re E mi F. fa G sol A
B fa C Do. But in my opinion the French Gamut which
is quoted at the top of this page is the Best for the reason which
is quoted at the top ~~of this page~~ and is of Infinite use in the Transpo
which will be shown hereafter

x1



L

2

//

Gfa
,

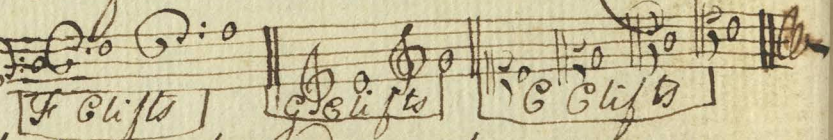
Vol 10

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1 In Music the 7 first Letters of the Alphabet are used to convey the
 Idea of the seven different Degrees of Sounds. When the Letters follow
 In their Order we conceive the Sounds gradually Rising as A, B, C, D, E, F, G
 and when they go higher than G the next must be supposed A again
 Because every sound at that Distance from the First Given is of a similar
 Nature. When the Letters are repeated Backwards we conceive the sound
 Gradually Falling as G, F, E, D, C, B, A and when they below A the
 Next must be G & then F &c... c... c... Three of these Letters have Characters
 called Cliffs Which are C, F and G.



Upon the First line is Called French Cliff. Upon the 2nd line Soprano //
 Upon the First line Treble. Upon the 2nd Mean. Upon the third Contra Tenor
 Upon the Fourth Tenor // Upon the third Baritone Bass. Upon the Fourth Bass
 Upon the Fifth French Bass.

NB The Lines on Which any of these Cliffs are set must have the same
 name as that Cliff.

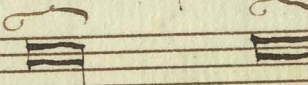
Handwritten musical score for a 5-part setting of the Credo. The score is organized into seven staves, labeled A through G at the top. Each staff contains musical notation in a historical style, featuring various clefs (soprano, alto, tenor, and bass) and note values. The notation is written in black ink on aged, yellowed paper. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The right side of the page shows the continuation of the music on the next page, with some staves partially visible.

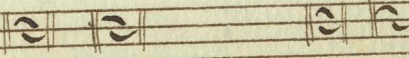
The Proportion

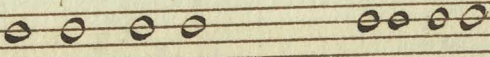
(or)

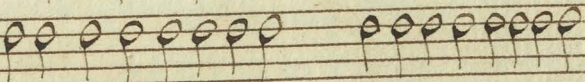
Marks which are
Called Rests or
Pauses
which signify silence
in the same proportions
from the longest to the shortest

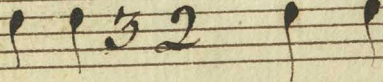
Large  Value 8 Semibreves

Long's  Value 4 Semibreves // 2 Long's make a Large

Breves  Value 2 Semibreves // 4 Breves make a Large

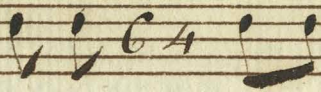
Semibreves  Value 1 Semibreve // 8 Semibreves make a Large

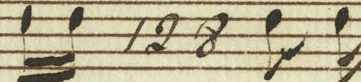
Minims  16 Minims // 16 Minims make a Large

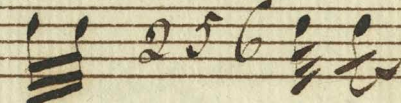
Crotchets  32 Crotchets // 32 Crotchets to a Large

Notes. The Character of the Notes, which signify
~~trilled~~ duration of sound



Quavers  $\frac{1}{8}$ || 64 Quavers to a Large.

Semi Quavers  $\frac{1}{16}$ || 128 to a Large

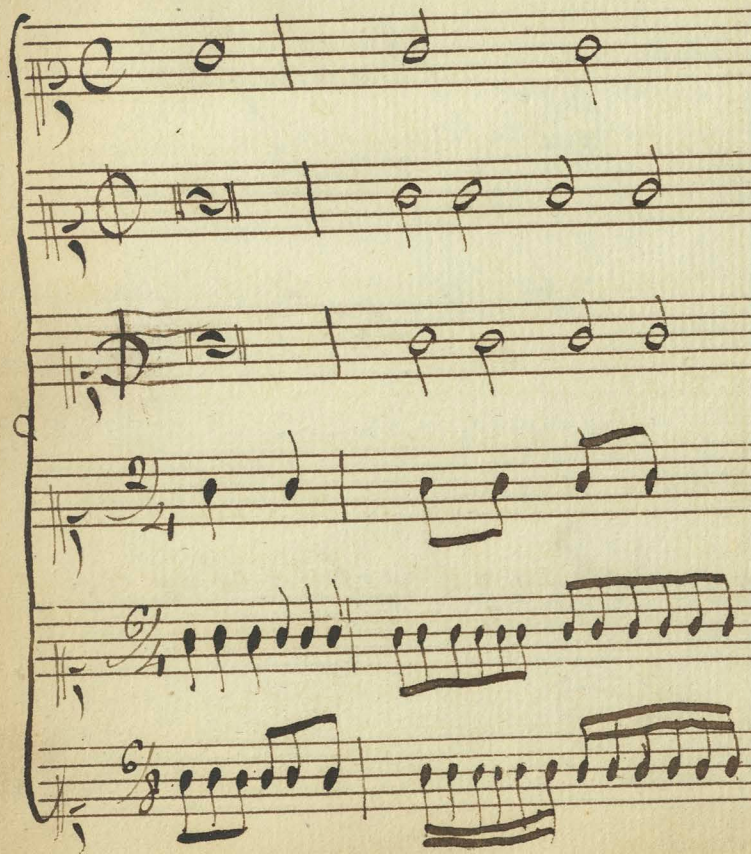
Demi Semi Quavers  $\frac{1}{32}$ || 256 to a Large

V a Dot or a Peck after a Note makes it half as

Q Long again *Q*

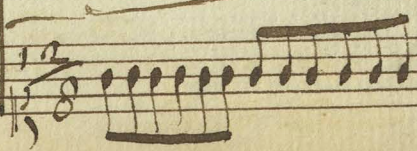
5

Common or even time



The Moods for

Common or Even time is expressed
by Figures thus ~~Waltz~~
now the 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.



Which Most Masters say is triple
time is a Mood Common time because
it is beat 3 down & three up



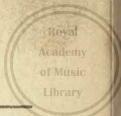
Role on

Keeping of Time Rules Relating to Time

Whole or uneven Time



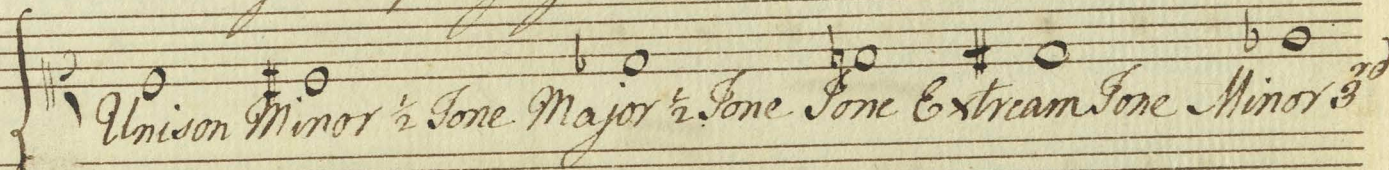
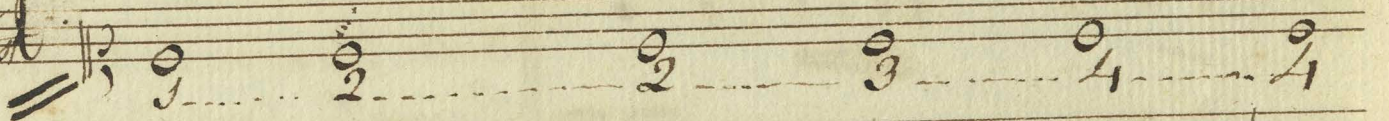
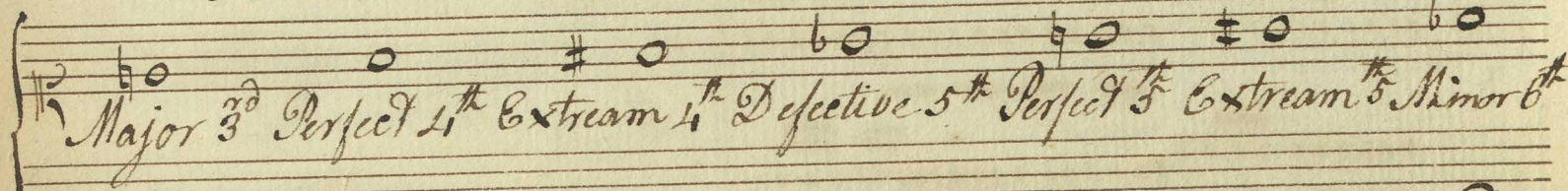
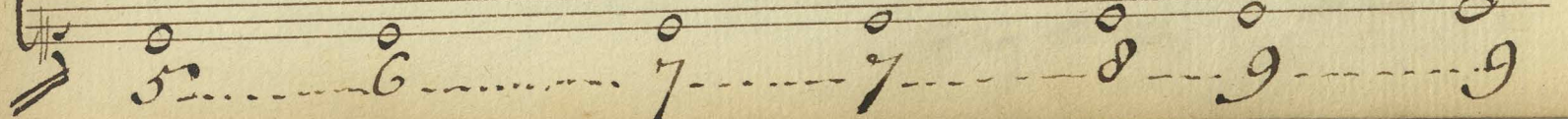
1. Common Time moves by equal Proportions, triple ^{or uneven} by threes (or trisected)
2. In all these Modes for Time except By Figures, the upper Figure signifies the Number to be ~~even~~ ^{plotted} the lower the Value of that Number as Relative to the Semibreve
3. The Reason of the Semibreve Being the time Note is because the Number one contents at the Semibreve



Intervals in Music, are the Relative distances from one sound to another. when compar'd together and are less or Great as they are nearer to or farther from the Sound Compar'd. *

All Unisons are the only sounds which create no Interval.

* and proceed in regular progression as in the under written example

Intervals	
	Unison Minor 2 ^d Tone Major 2 ^d Tone 3 ^d Tone Extream Tone Minor 3 ^d
The Number of Keys they consist of.	
	1 2 2 3 4 4
	
	Major 3 ^d Perfect 4 th Extream 4 th Defective 5 th Perfect 5 th Extream 5 th Minor 6 th
	
	3 6 7 7 8 9 9

Major 6 Extrem 6 Least 7 Minor 7 Major 7 Octave

10 11 12 13

Minor 9 Major 9

Semitone Major Changes both Name & Place

Semitone Minor never Changes name nor place

Volti to Scale of Intervals

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Particular Scale of Intervals



Semitone. Minor never changes Name nor place.

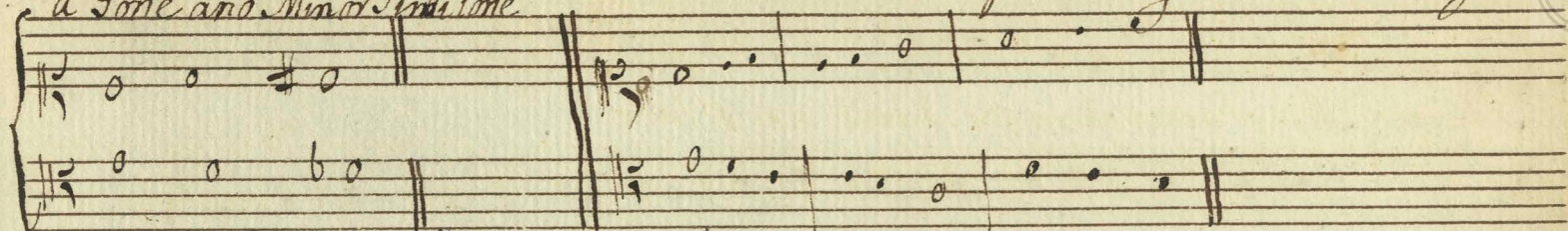
Semitone. Major changes both name and Place.

Major Major
Minor
The Consist of a Minor & Major semitone and are call'd Tones

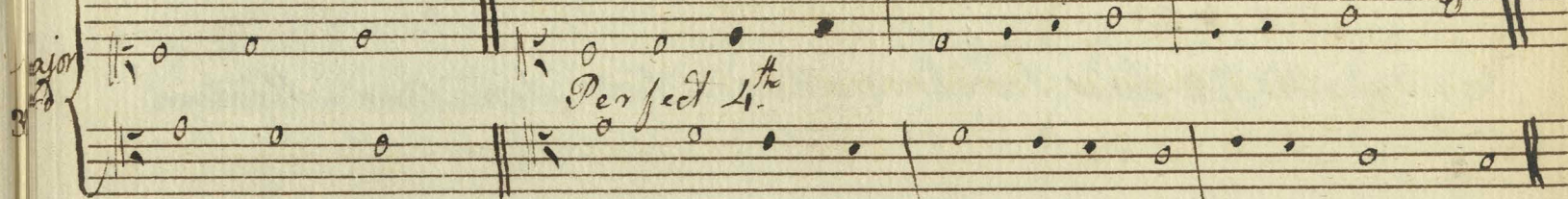
B to C Cor et
C to B Cor et
B to C Cor et
C to B Cor et

Extreme Tones consist of
a Tone and Minor Simitone

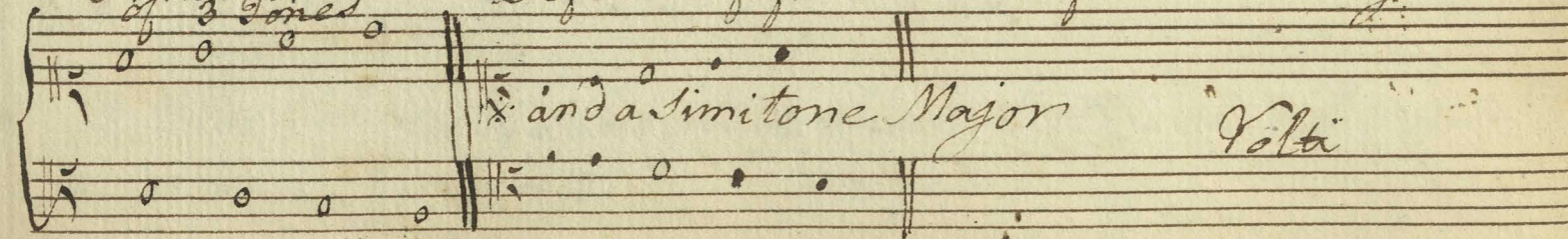
Minor 3rd Consist of a Tone & Simitone Major



Major 3rd Consist of 2 Tones
Perfect 4th consist of 2 Tones & a Simitone Major



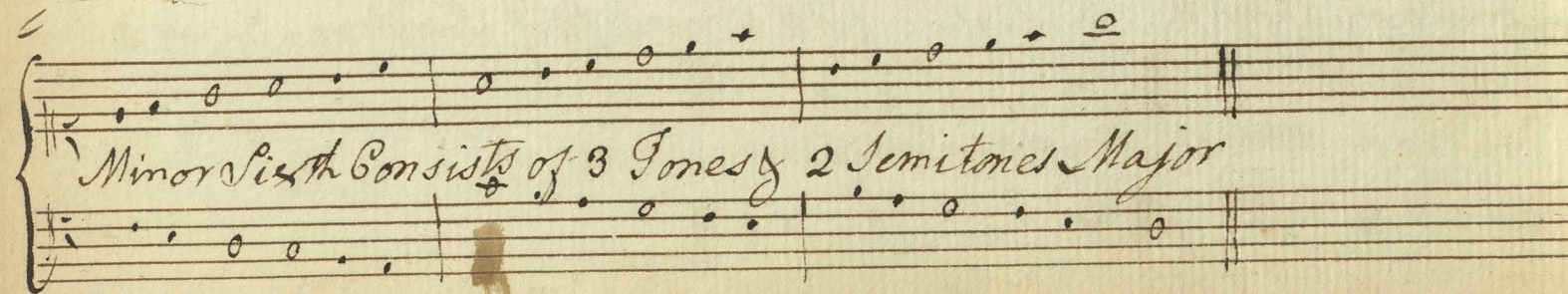
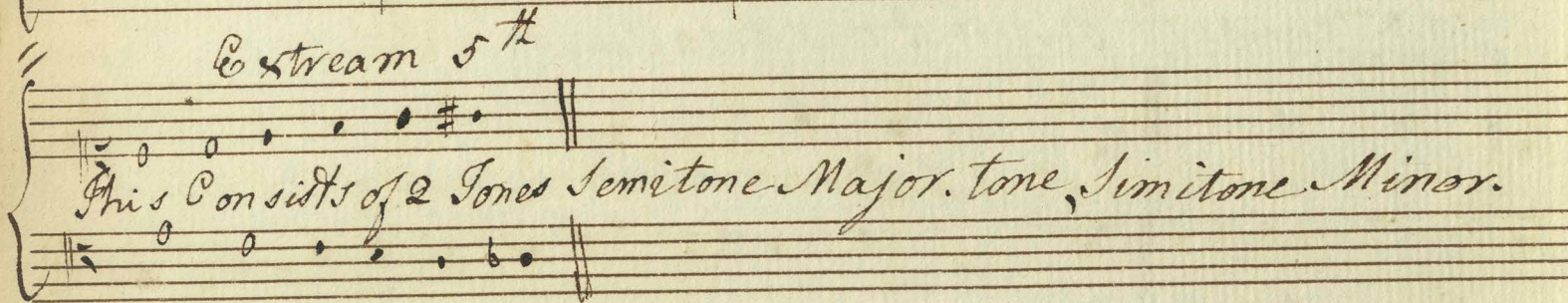
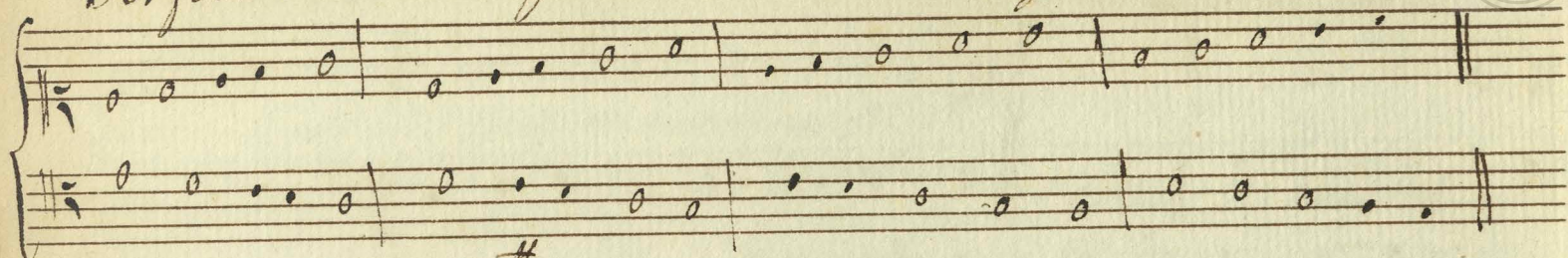
Extreme 4th consists of 3 Tones
Defective fifth Consists of Simitone Major 2 Tones



and a Simitone Major

Volta

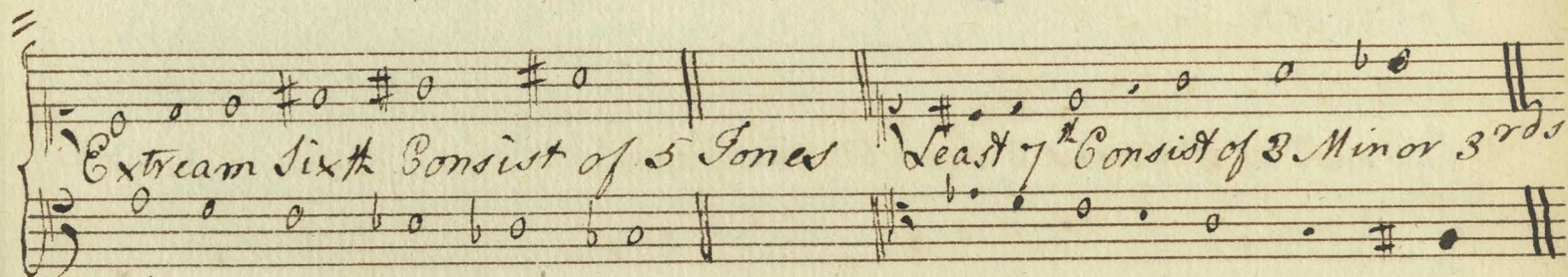
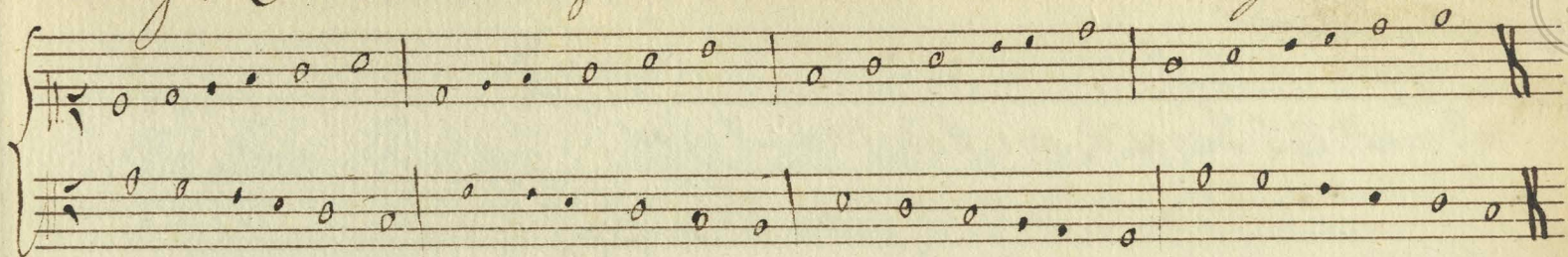
11 Perfect 5th Consists of 2 Tones Semitone Major and a Tone.



Major 6th Consists of 4 Tones and a Semitone. Major

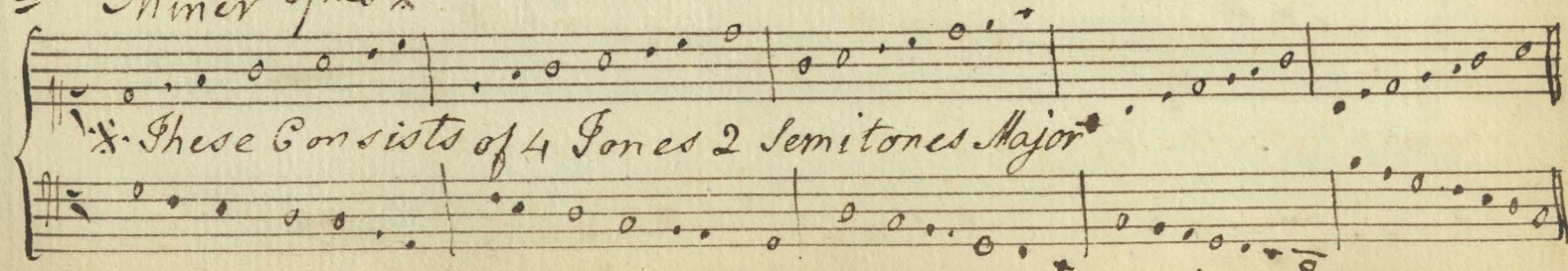
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Extreme Sixth Consist of 5 Tones Least 7th Consist of 3. Minor 3rds

= Minor of the x



x These Consist of 4 Tones 2 Semitones Major

Volti

13 Major 7th *



* Consist of 5 Tones & one Semitone Major

Octaves *

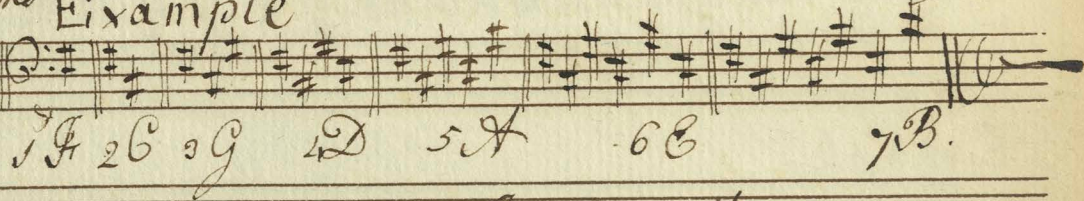
* Consist of 5 Tones 2 Semitones Major

Sharp's and Flats.

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A Sharp is marked thus (#) and raises a note (before which it is set)
Half a Tone. There are 7 Sharps the first is set on F (The Reason of
Which is Because every key has a true fifth but ~~B~~ from B to F
is a false fifth so that you are obliged to raise the F half a Tone ^{which makes it #}
that produces the first Sharp.) the Rest are discovered by rising by
5^{ths} & falling by 4^{ths}. Example



A Sharp resembles a double Cross. The last Sharp of any
Number in Solfaing must be supposed B Natural or the
Syllable Picc.

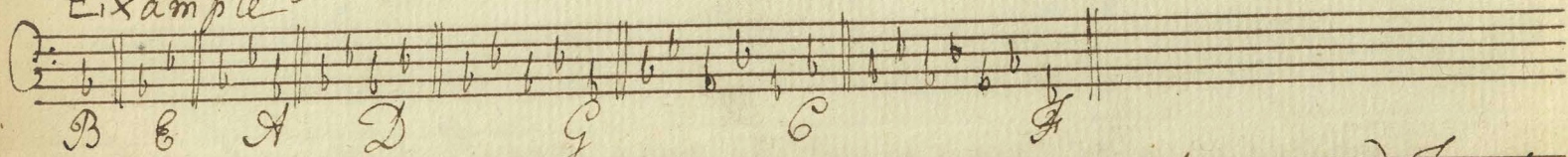
Volti Continued

Sharps and Flats (Continued)



There are also seven Flats (which lower a Note (before which is set) half a Tone the First is set on B (the Reason of which is Because every Key hath a true Fourth but ~~it so that~~ from F to B Natural is 3 Tones (or an Extream th) & you are obliged to lower the B half a Tone which Produces the first Flat & the deficiency then which was between F & B. will be between B & E then lower the E half a Tone & c. c. the Rest are discovered by th falling by Fifths.

Example



NB the last flat of any Number in Solfaing must be suppressed For the ^{reduces} by Nature & a. A Natural ^{is} a note before (which is set) to its Original State

The Natural (or Diatonic) Scale of the Seven Octaves 16



Handwritten musical notation for the Natural (or Diatonic) Scale of the Seven Octaves. The notation is written on three staves, each with a clef (C, F, and B). The notes are written in a stylized, handwritten manner, with some notes being half notes and others quarter notes. The first staff starts with a C-clef, the second with an F-clef, and the third with a B-clef. The notes are written in a way that suggests a sequence of notes across the octaves, with some notes being repeated or modified. The third staff has a large, ornate flourish or scribble over the middle section.

A Scale where the Semitones lie in the Seven Octaves

Handwritten musical notation for a scale where the semitones lie in the seven octaves. The notation is written on a single staff with a C-clef. The notes are written in a stylized, handwritten manner, with some notes being half notes and others quarter notes. The notes are labeled with letters C, D, E, F, G, A, B, and C, indicating the octaves. Below the notes, there are some numbers and symbols, possibly indicating fingerings or other musical details. The notation is written in a way that suggests a sequence of notes across the octaves, with some notes being repeated or modified.

17. The Ancient Composers use 6 of the Octaves as Keys Viz C, F, G as Sharp Keys (they having their greater third above the is unison) and A, D & E as Flat Keys (they having their lesser third above their unison) B is not used as a key Because it has not a true fifth. The Moderns use only C♯ as a Model for all Sharp Modes and A♭ as a Model for all Flat Modes to either of Which they take another Keys at Pleasure. By Placing at the head of the Staff such a number of Sharps or Flats (From one to seven) as are necessary to place the semitones of the Key you ^{have} occasion to use into the same situation which they hold in either of those Originals. This is Called Transposition.

In all Sharp Modes the Diatonic (or Natural) Scale is the same ascending and Descending. In all Flat Modes ascending throughout the Octave the Sixth & Seventh must be Sharped as They are not so by Nature. This is Called the Harmonic Scale but in descending from the Octave to the Unison they move in their Natural State

Example Natural Scale

Sharp Mode

Harmonic Scale

Flat Mode

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff is for the Sharp Mode, showing a natural scale (C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C) and a harmonic scale (C-D-E-F#-G-A-B-C). The bottom staff is for the Flat Mode, showing a natural scale (C-B-A-G-F-E-D-C) and a harmonic scale (C-B-A-G#-F#-E-D-C). The notation includes notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps and naturals) to indicate the specific intervals and modes.

Volte

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The Number of Sharps or Flats as are Necessary to be placed
at Head of the Staff when any of the Keys (or Octaves) are to
be made like C or A

The following table summarizes the key signatures and their corresponding sharp or flat counts as shown in the handwritten notation:

Key Signature	Notes (Sharps/Flats)	Key Name	Octave
A	0 sharps	C	1
A	1 sharp (F#)	D	2
A	2 sharps (F#, C#)	E	3
A	3 sharps (F#, C#, G#)	F#	4
A	4 sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#)	G#	5
A	5 sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, A#)	A#	6
A	6 sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#)	B#	7
C	0 sharps	C	1
C	1 flat (Bb)	Bb	2
C	2 flats (Bb, Eb)	Ab	3
C	3 flats (Bb, Eb, Ab)	Gb	4
C	4 flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db)	Fb	5
C	5 flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb)	Ebb	6
C	6 flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb)	Dbb	7
A	0 sharps	C	1
A	1 flat (Bb)	Bb	2
A	2 flats (Bb, Eb)	Ab	3
A	3 flats (Bb, Eb, Ab)	Gb	4
A	4 flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db)	Fb	5
A	5 flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb)	Ebb	6
A	6 flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb)	Dbb	7
C	0 sharps	C	1
C	1 flat (Bb)	Bb	2
C	2 flats (Bb, Eb)	Ab	3
C	3 flats (Bb, Eb, Ab)	Gb	4
C	4 flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db)	Fb	5
C	5 flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb)	Ebb	6
C	6 flats (Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb)	Dbb	7

Rules for Thorough Bass or Composition 20

When you sit down to Compose a Bass in 4 Parts (or 3 or 2 or 1) you ~~you~~ must take care to avoid all 5th or 8th as they are very displeasing to the Ear and not allow'd by the Best Masters

5th disallow'd 5th Allow'd disallow'd 8th Allow'd 8th

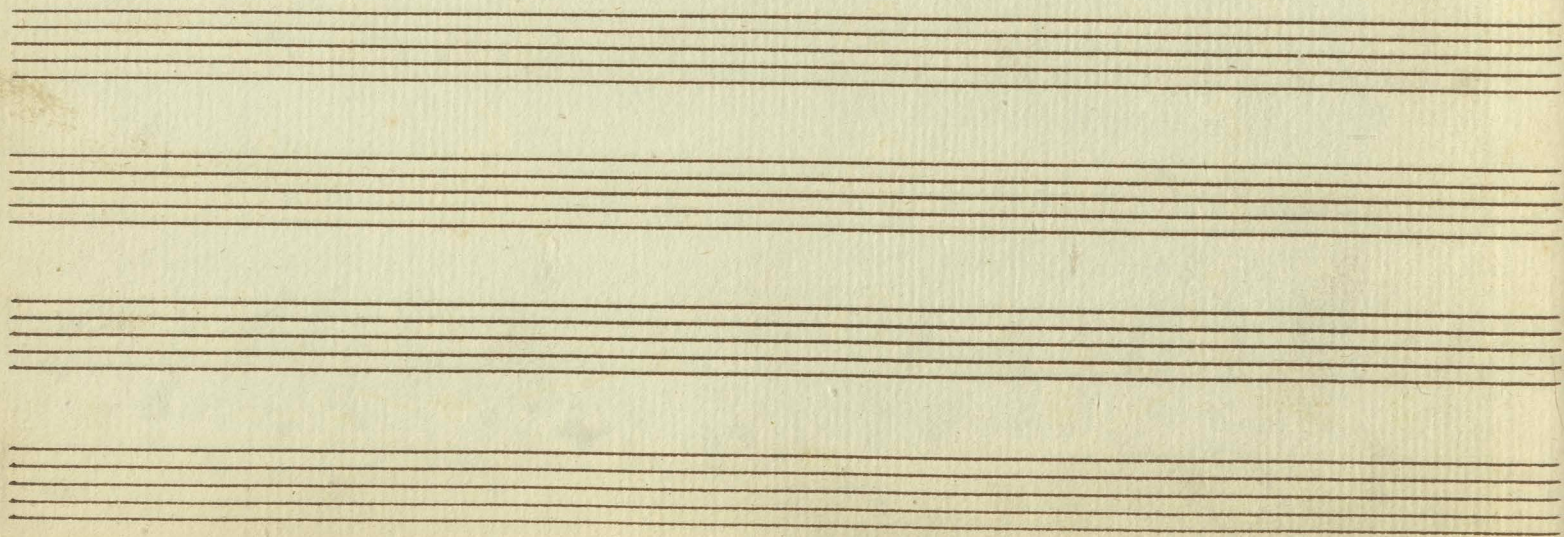
You should always ~~descend~~ ascend after you have struck a 7.
 but this is a very small fault

21 Rules for Thorough Bass the little dots under the notes shew the Fundamentals to each note

The First Root in the Sharp & Flat Modes

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff. The notation includes various notes, rests, and accidentals, with handwritten labels "Supposed Bases" and "Fundamentals" written below the staff. The notes are arranged in a way that suggests a sequence of chords or intervals, with some notes beamed together. The handwriting is in cursive and appears to be a personal or working manuscript.

23 Flat Mode First Root Continued



th 4
nd 2
th 5

The Second Root

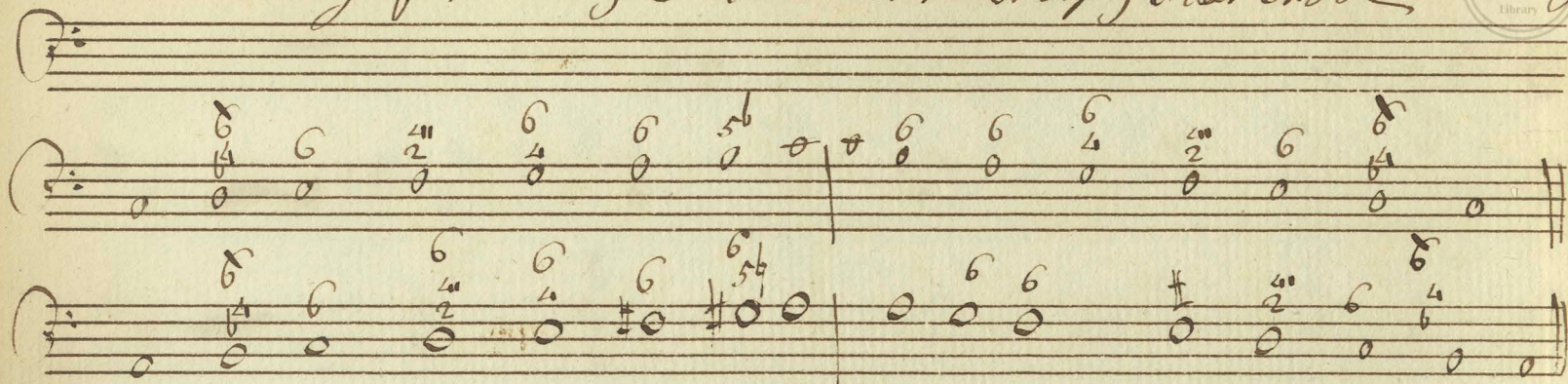
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Handwritten musical notation for 'The Second Root'. The notation is written on five staves, each with a different time signature and key signature. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat, E-flat) and a time signature of 2/4. The second staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4. The third staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 2/2. The fourth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4. The fifth staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 5/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Suppose a $\frac{6}{2}$ was struck you may directly it is a $\frac{4}{4}$ of the day
 & so of all the rest.

25 The Manner of Accompanying the Solble Ascending and Descending
According to the 1st & 2nd Proofs in the Sharp & Flat Mode



The Second Root is a Sharp 3rd 5th & 7th on the 5 of a key
Harmony of the
when the Unison or one of the Upper Bases Follows

The Third Root

Sharp Mode.

Flat Meadows

The Third Root is a flat 3. 5 & 7 on the second of a key When the Fifth (or its Harmony) or one of the supposed bases follow.

The Manner of accompanying the Scale ascending and
Descending according to the 3 Modes
the 3rd Root Continued



Ascending & Descending

Flat Mode Rising & Falling

The image shows two staves of handwritten musical notation. The top staff is labeled "Ascending & Descending" and the bottom staff is labeled "Flat Mode Rising & Falling". Both staves are in C major (one flat) and 3/4 time. The notation includes notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps and flats) for the 3rd mode. Above the notes, there are numbers 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, which likely represent fingerings or scale degrees. The notation is written in a cursive style typical of 18th-century manuscripts. Below the two staves, there are three empty staves for further notation.

The Fourth Root

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Handwritten musical score for "The Fourth Root" on six staves. The notation includes various musical symbols, clefs, and time signatures, with some parts marked with "th" (likely for "third" or "fourth").

The score is organized into two systems of three staves each. The first system (top three staves) begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The second system (bottom three staves) begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols, clefs, and time signatures, with some parts marked with "th" (likely for "third" or "fourth").

The first system (top three staves) includes the following time signatures and markings:

- Staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), time signature of 6/8, and a "th" marking.
- Staff 2: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), time signature of 6/8, and a "th" marking.
- Staff 3: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), time signature of 6/8, and a "th" marking.

The second system (bottom three staves) includes the following time signatures and markings:

- Staff 4: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), time signature of 6/8, and a "th" marking.
- Staff 5: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), time signature of 6/8, and a "th" marking.
- Staff 6: Bass clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), time signature of 6/8, and a "th" marking.

29 Example of the Octaves ascending & Descending
with the additional Figuring by this 4th Root
in the Sharp and Flat Modes



The Fourth Root is a rd 3. th 5. th 7 & th 9, upon a
5th of a key when the harmony of the unison or one of
the Suppos'd Bases Follow.

The Origin of the 3rd Roots



1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

First Root 6 Unison 3 5

0 0 0 0

Second Root 6

1 0 0 0

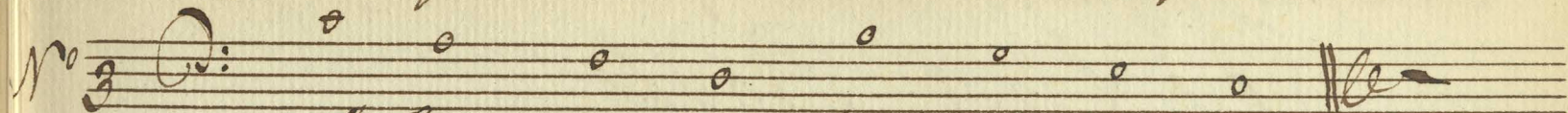
Fifth 3 5 7

Third Root 6

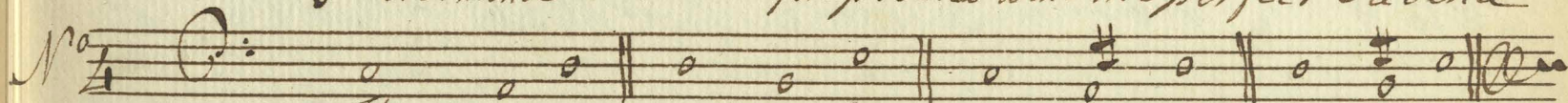
Second 0 0 0 0

6 3 5 7

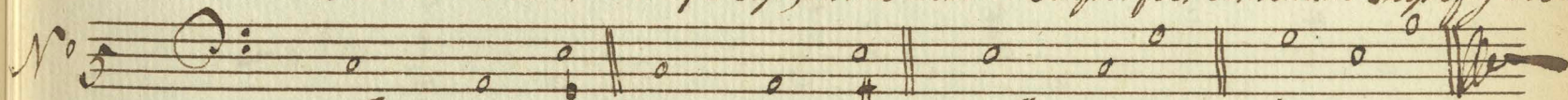
The Perfect Harmonic Auxiliary Skip of Third Lower 32



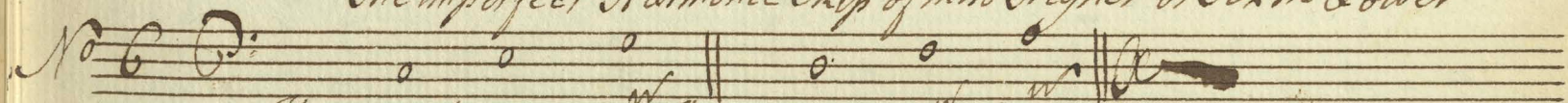
The Harmonic Auxiliary Skip Joined with the perfect Cadence



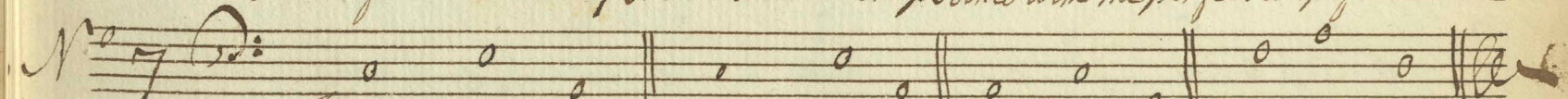
The Same Auxiliary Skip, Joined with the Imperfect Consonant Skip of Guide



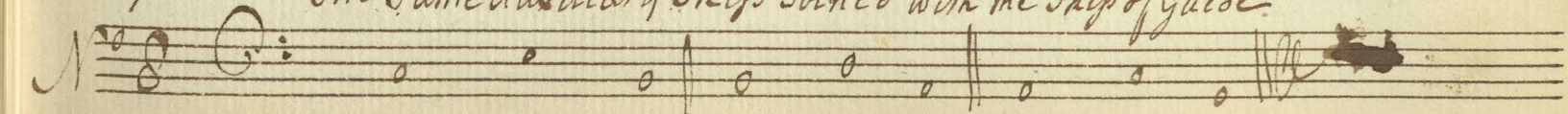
The imperfect Harmonic Skip of third Higher or Sixth Lower



The Perfect Auxiliary Harmonical Skip Joined with the perfect Skip of Cadence.



The Same Auxiliary Skip Joined with the Skip of Guide



33 Examples of Going from one key to another by means of the
Three First Roots



1st Root C to G

2nd Root

3rd Root

C to A

C to E

C to E

C to E

C to F

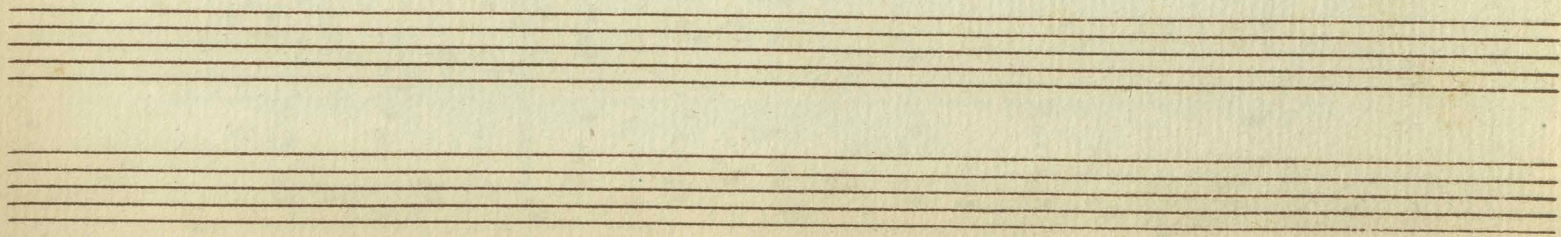
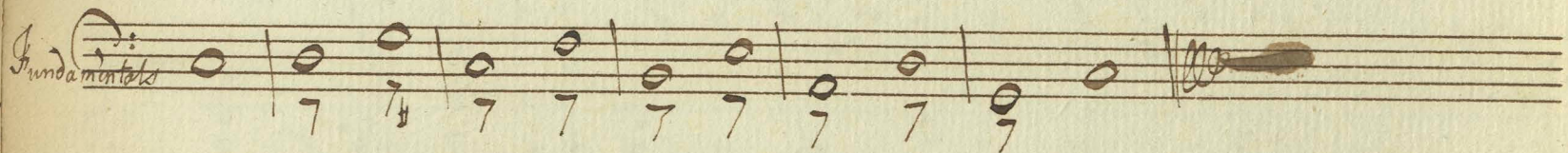
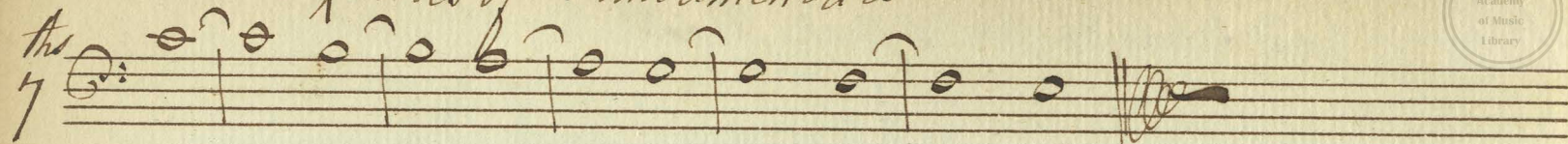
C to D

C to B

C to B

C to Bb

Regular
A Series of Fundamentals



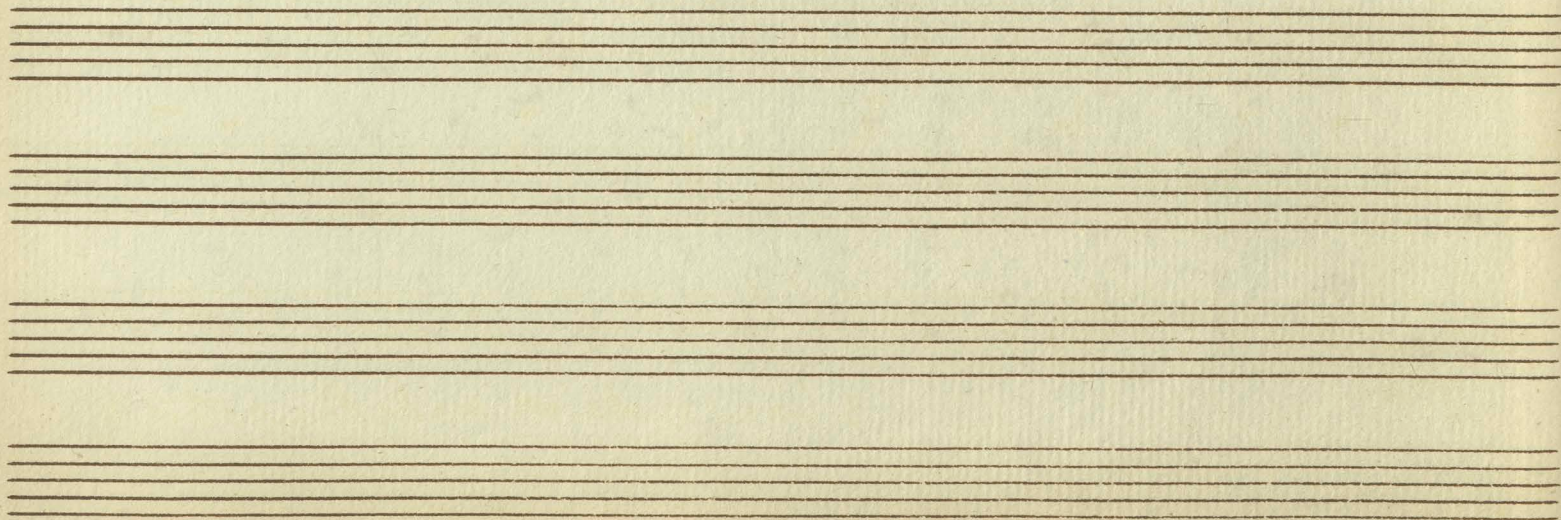
Base from the Roots

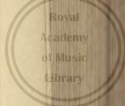
A handwritten musical score on five staves. The title 'Base from the Roots' is written in cursive above the first staff. The music is in common time (C) and features a series of chords, many of which are labeled with numbers (1-7) and accidentals (sharps and flats) indicating specific voicings or fingerings. The notation includes whole notes, half notes, and quarter notes. The score concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign on the fifth staff.

M^r Savage made the same Done at Lexington

done at Islington A Bass with the Fundamental Part of it

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Done at Livingston // At the bottom give names to the other
3 lines make em make the notes of

Figures *DD*

The Number and distance of the notes which are to be added
 When any one or more of the underwritten Figures, are mark'd over or under
 any Note in the Bass Hand

If a figure nd add th th					
2	add	4.	5	6	3} ... 6
3		5	8		3} ... 8
4		5	8		3} ... 8
5		3	8		3} ... 8
6		3	8		3} ... 5.. 8
7	.. 3.. 5	8			3} ... 5..
8		3	5		3} ... 5
9		3	5		3} ... 8
2}	—	6			3} ... 8
2}					3} ... 8
3}	double either				3} ... 8
2}					3} ... 2.. 5
6}	... 4				3} ... 5
2}	... 4.. 5	8			
2}					

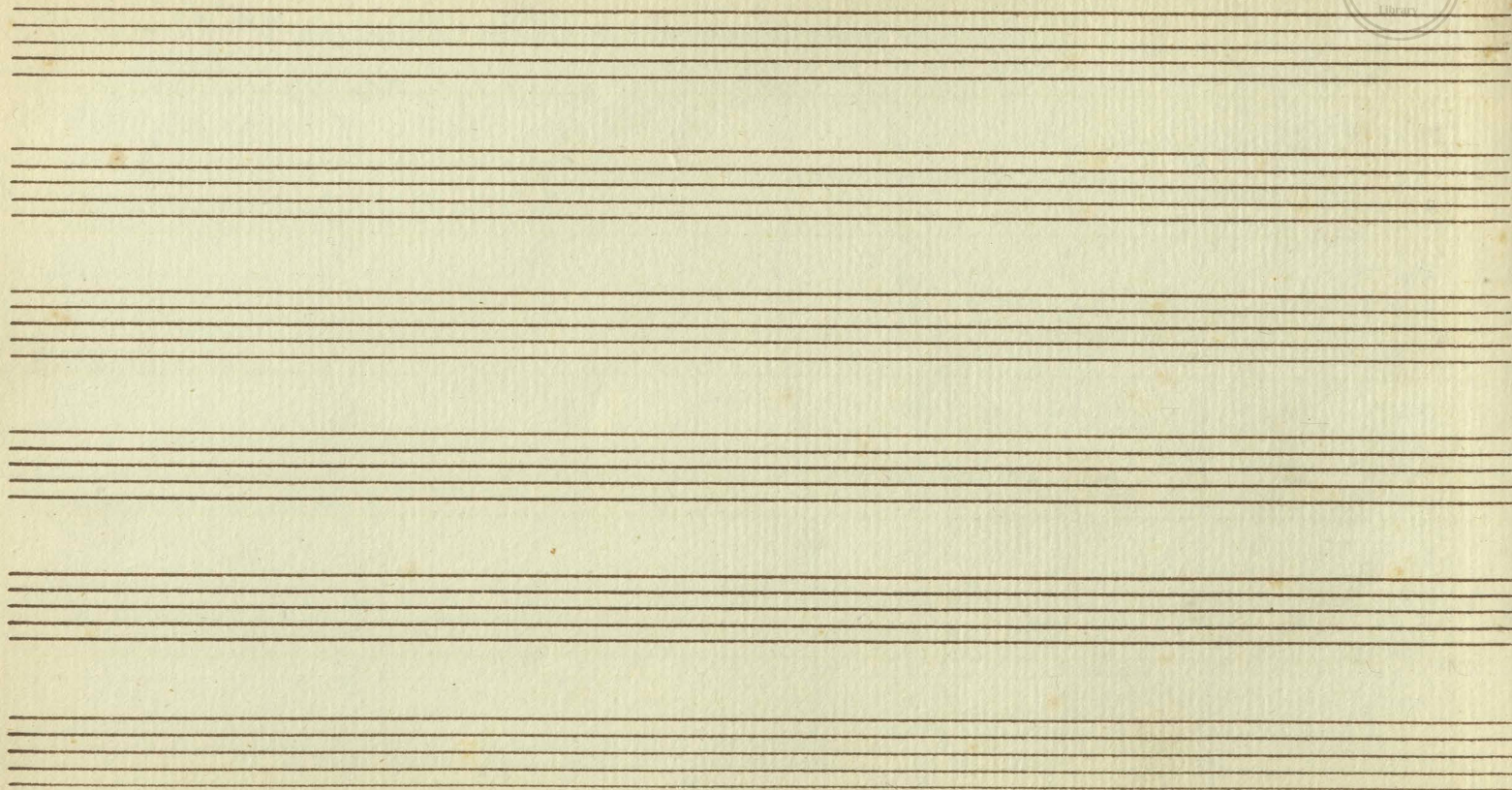
the harmony of the 5 & 6 upon the 4th when the

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key or one of the notes which form
the chord follow.

Handwritten musical notation on four staves. The first staff has a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes with a '3' above the second measure. The second staff has a bass clef and contains notes with a '6' above the first measure and a '3' above the second measure. The third staff has a treble clef and contains a sequence of notes with a '2' above the first measure. The fourth staff has a bass clef and contains notes with a '6' above the first measure and a '3' above the second measure. The word 'Gravels' is written below the first measure of the fourth staff, and 'acute' is written below the second measure of the fourth staff.





Different ways of going from one key to another. Fundamentally and by the Supposed Bass

Min to the 2^d from the 2^d to the Min

Min to the 2^d thro from the 2^d to the Min
the Sixth





Pages [45 – 247] are blank

Pages [248 - 265] are numbered from the end (upside down): 1 – 18.

7 leaves have been cut from the end of the volume.

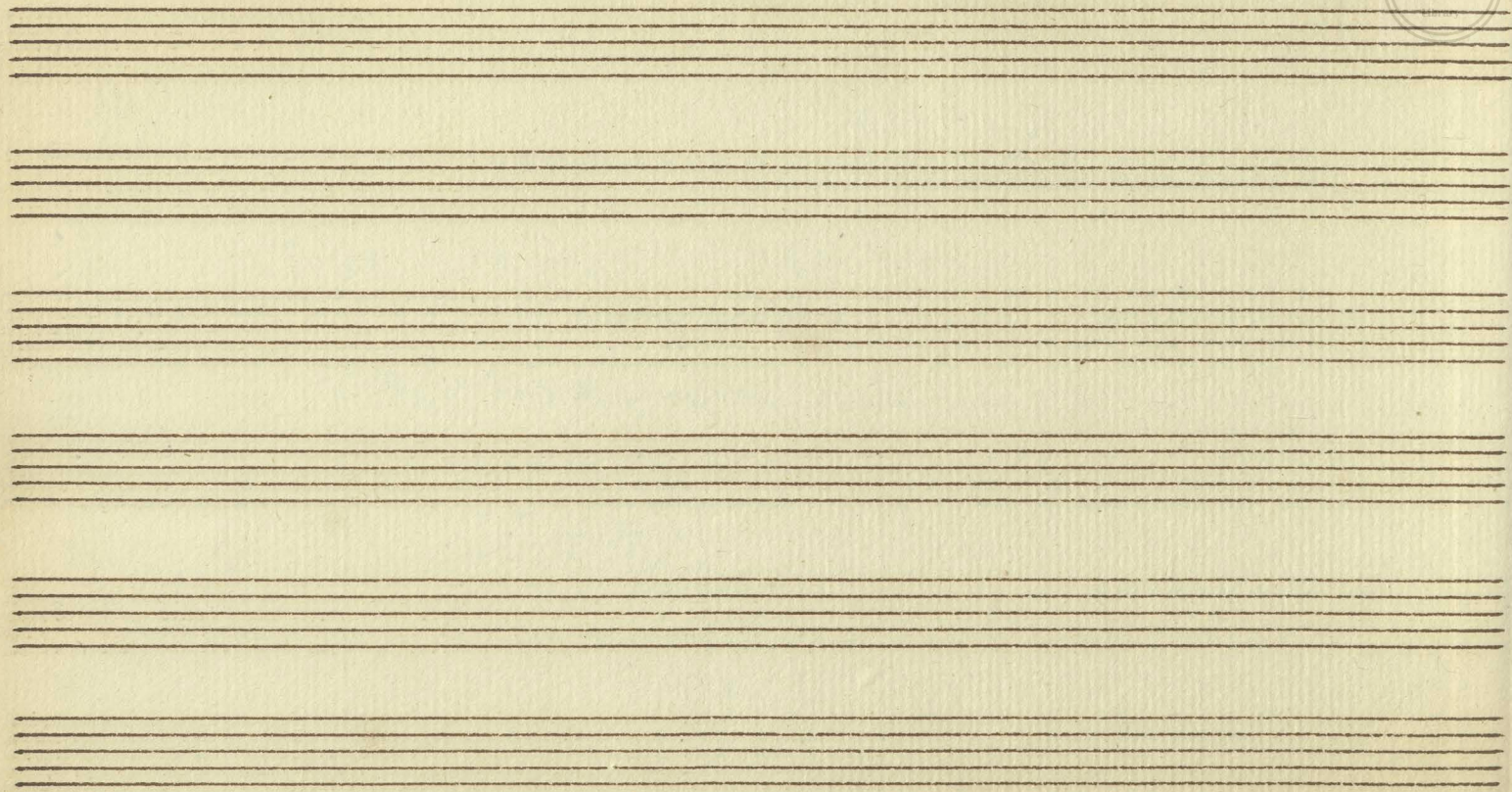


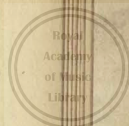




61







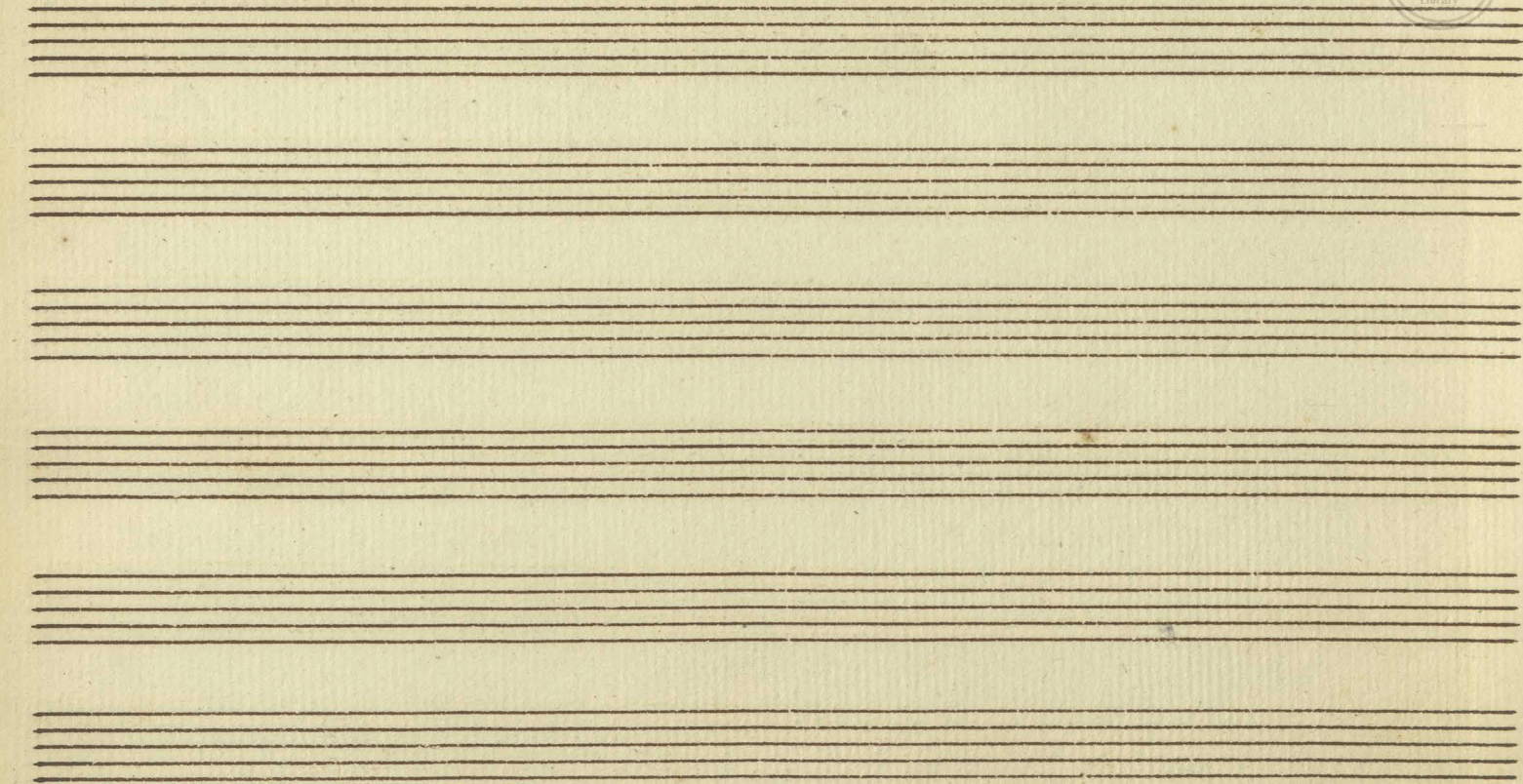




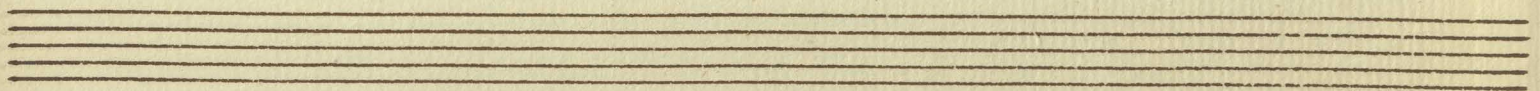
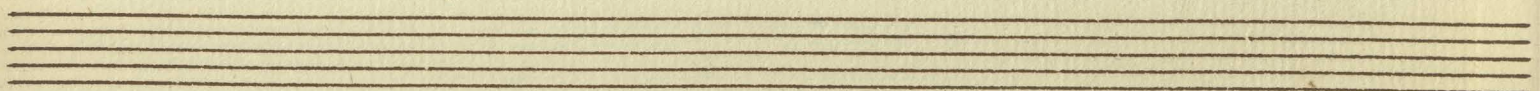
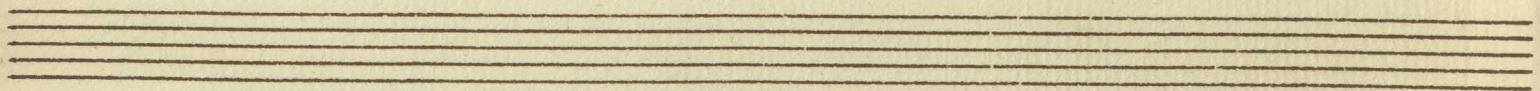
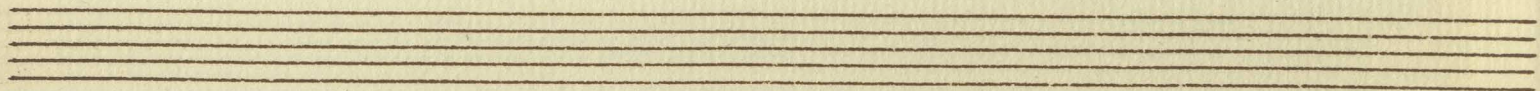
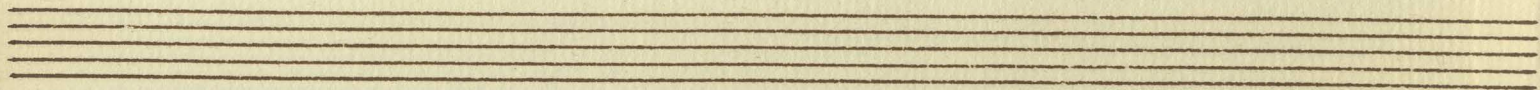
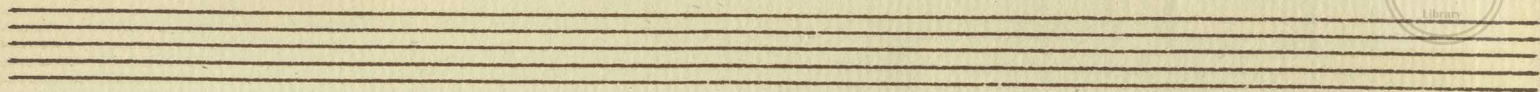


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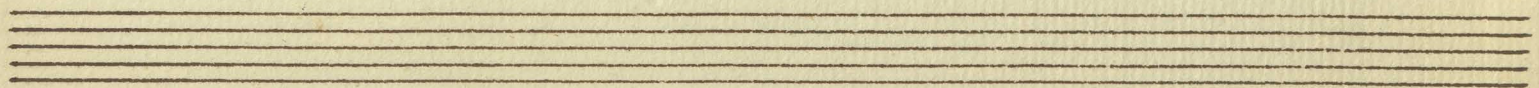
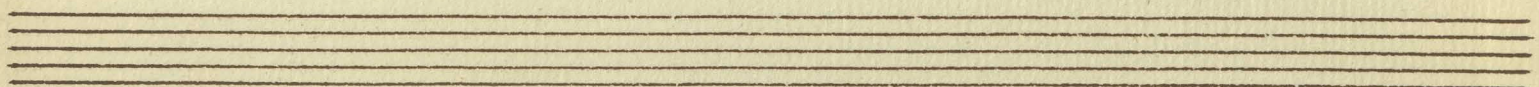
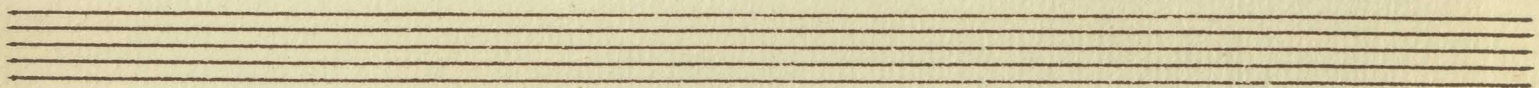
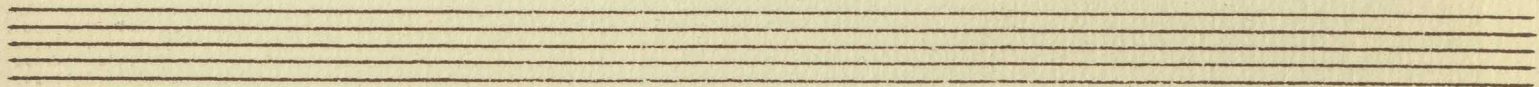
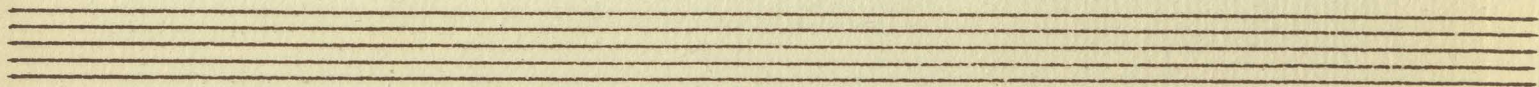
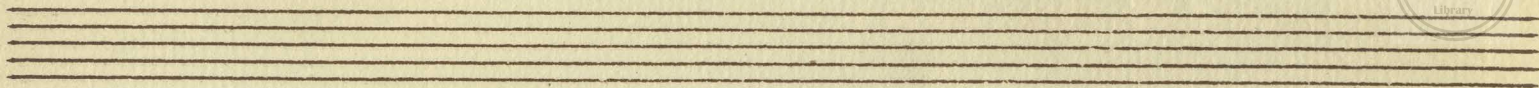




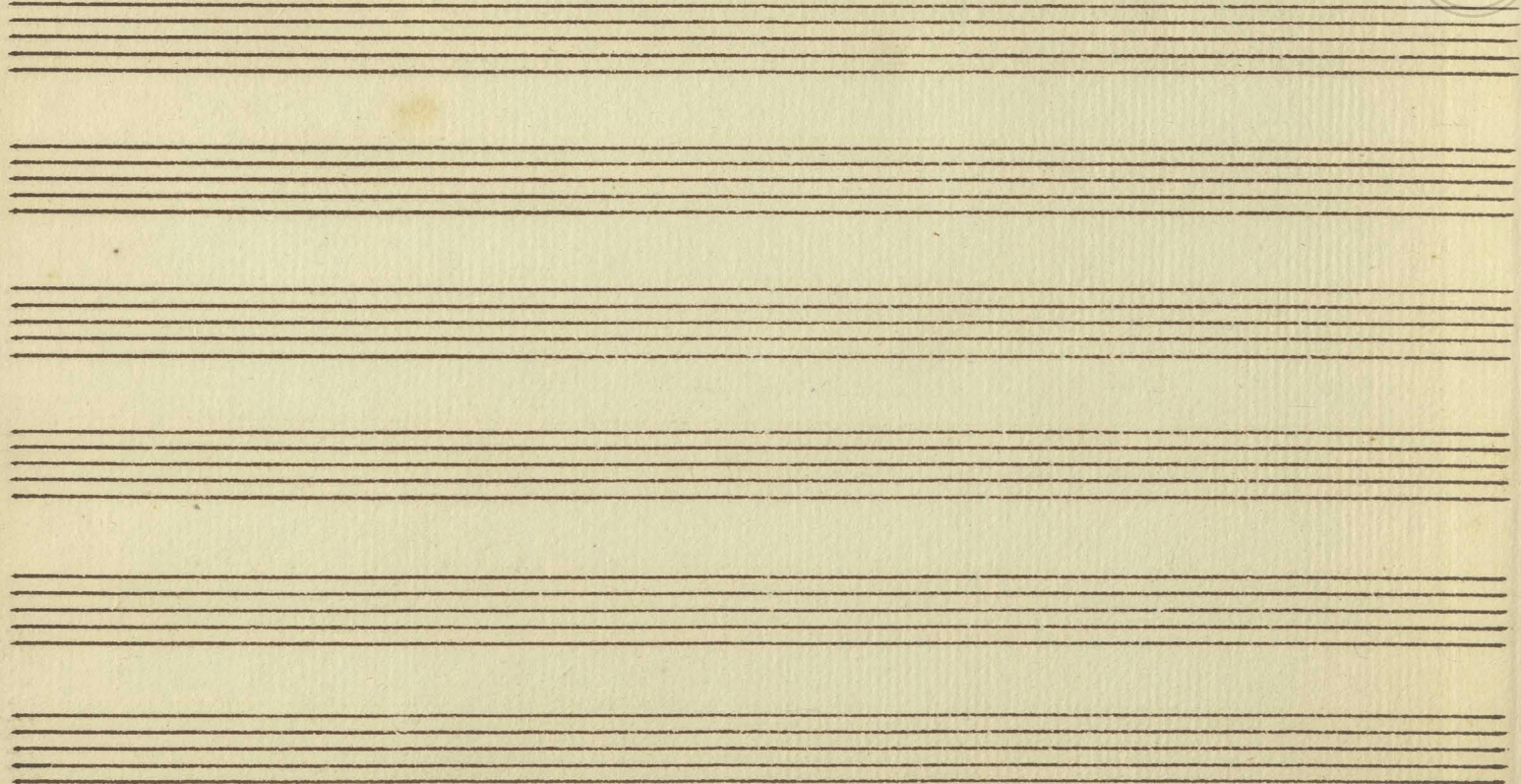












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6





George Pearce
11th Aug 1771

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[illegible handwritten text]

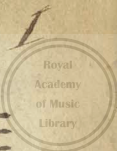


Handwritten text in the center of the cover:
"Garden Book"
"1771"



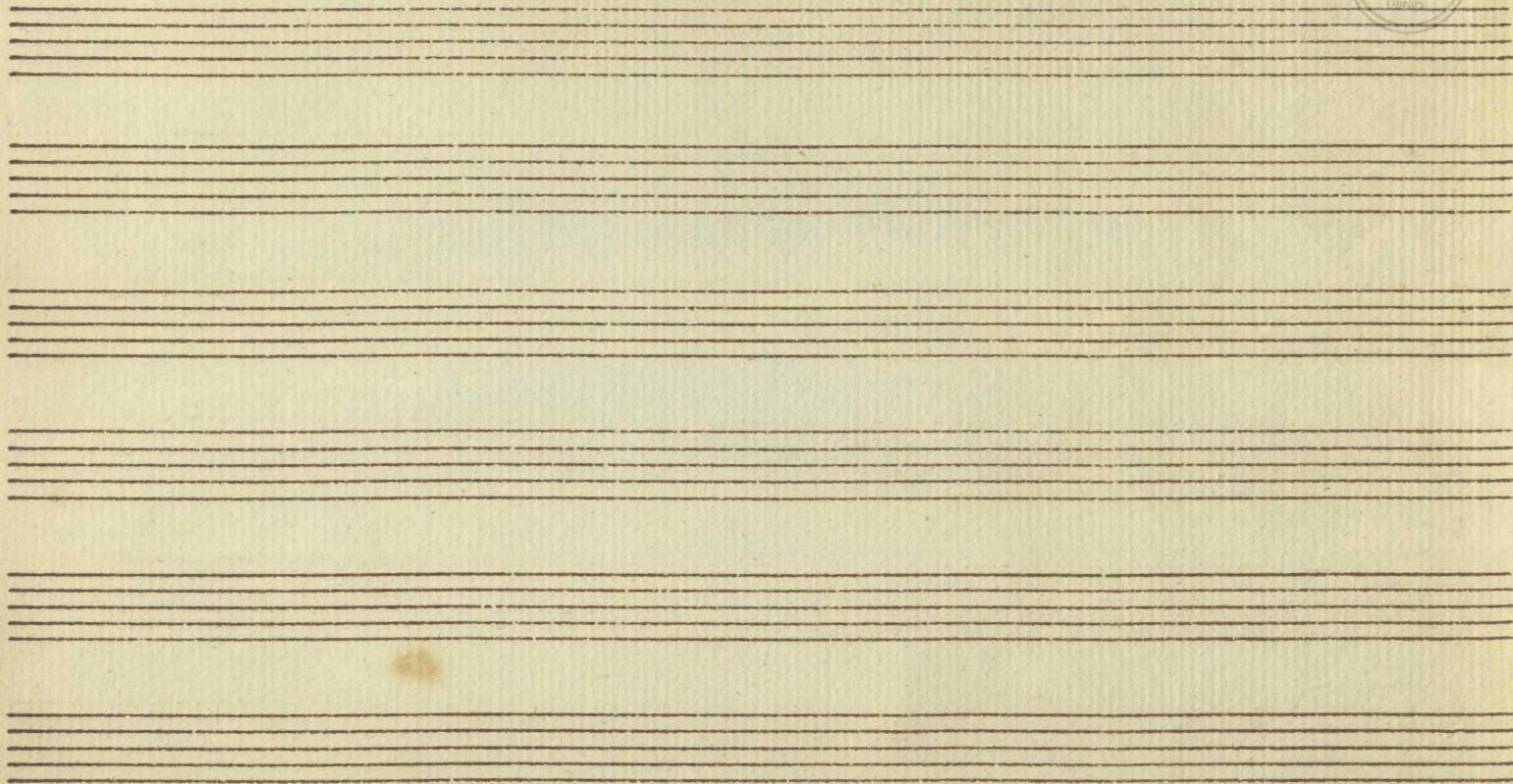
George Searle
Jan^y 1771

Allegro



Handwritten musical notation on six staves. The notation is written in pencil and includes notes, rests, and bar lines. The first staff contains a sequence of notes: a half note, followed by a quarter note, then a quarter rest, and finally a quarter note. The subsequent staves show more complex rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The notation is somewhat faded and the paper shows signs of age and staining.

2



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